





Senatorial District by a Republican. In the Thirty-Fifth District Jeremiah Keefe, a dry, takes the place of a wet in the State Senate. Theodore Douglas Robinson.

## Illinois Scheduled to Have "Driest Legislature"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The driest legislature in the history of the State of Illinois is anticipated by the Anti-Saloon League on the returns to date received. Maj. F. B. Ebbert, state superintendent, made this announcement today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor after stating that he expected not less than 51 dry votes in the House against 77 needed to control.

Which the dry have had as a rule the past several sessions—a shaky control. "One wet congressman was defeated in Chicago, and the election to the United States Senate of Charles S. Deneen over his wet opponent was also very fine," added Major Ebbert. The entire Chicago list recommended by the Anti-Saloon League was elected.

Labeling them "our wet friends," the veteran saloonkeepers' league, endorsed 68 candidates for State Senate and Legislature. They failed with all three of their entries for the Senate. Six of "our wet friends" who were running for the House were also rejected. Total: 67 wet endorsements won, nine lost.

Meanwhile the Anti-Saloon League endorsed 102, lost none for the Senate, won 94 for the House and lost eight.

A number of Democratic candidates for local office in Chicago backed by the saloonkeepers' organization also ran far behind.

## Massachusetts Victory Cheers Drys of Country

Growing appreciation for prohibition by American voters is shown by the dry victory in Massachusetts on election day, when by a vote of 54,198 to 44,951, the state dry law was favored, bringing it into conformity with the national prohibition legislation.

The result of the affirmative vote on Referendum 3 will be to bring local and federal agencies into harmony in enforcing prohibition. While the majority of the votes in favor of the prohibition enforcement law was more than 4,000, the tremendous popular tide toward prohibition has risen strongly in two years. In 1922 the same referendum was defeated by some 10,000 votes. It was the gain in favor of prohibition really rises to the imposing total of 107,000 votes in two years.

The action of the thinking voter who brushed aside theoretical arguments as to "constitutional" and "personal liberty," in favor of the concrete benefits of enforcement, was responsible, it is declared, for the present dry victory.

## "State's Greatest Victory"

The new law goes into effect in a month.

"The greatest victory ever achieved by the moral forces in Massachusetts," is the way William M. Forgan, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League sums up the result.

Some of the practical results of the vote follow:

1. A moral victory that will encourage the dry workers of the Nation.

2. Wiping out discrepancies between state and national law. Chapter 138 of the state law did not include beverages with from one-half to one percent to 2.4 per cent alcoholic content as "constitutional."

It was legal to manufacture and transport such beverages under the state law. Federal law forbade such practice. Federal agents had to be brought by federal agents into federal courts. Now all this has been changed.

The rigid federal definitions of intoxicants are accepted by the State and it is made mandatory for state officials to enforce them. Before the election 124 cities of police in Massachusetts cities and towns said that this would aid them in enforcement.

3. Five thousand local officials must now, under mandatory injunction, enforce the more rigid provisions of the federal dry law. So long as state and national dry laws differed, state officials could enforce state laws, but could ignore national laws where there was a difference between the two. The handling of federal enforcement agents are added the police officers of the State.

4. Eighty odd district courts can now handle all federal dry law violations in the State. Opening of the state courts to new types of dry cases will relieve the congestion of federal courts and result in speedier justice—in dry cases and other classes of cases alike.

5. Local municipalities will now get the liquor fines formerly paid to federal courts. These fines amount to a large sum and will help to pay for and encourage enforcement. While the situation was such that certain dry cases could only be handled by federal courts, local agencies were often put to the expense of collecting evidence, only to see the case taken out of their hands, and large fines go to the United States Treasury. Now the local agencies get the fines.

## QUEBEC BY-ELECTION RESULTS

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.—Three Liberals and two Conservatives were elected yesterday in the by-elections for vacancies in the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. The only change in party alignments occurred in Quebec County, where L. Bastien, a Conservative, won a seat. As a result of today's voting, out of the 35 seats in the Legislature the Liberals hold 62, the Conservatives 22, and there is one seat vacant.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## EINSTEIN IDEAL FACES SEVERE LIGHT RAY TEST

Will Be Proved or Disproved in Measurement of Light Rays, Physicist Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 6.—Within the next fortnight the result of the first experiment to test the Einstein theory may be known. Prof. Albert Abraham Michelson, whose early work laid the foundation for the Einstein theory, informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this experiment may disprove it. It has thus come to pass that the University of Chicago physicist, who paved the way for Einstein in subjecting his theory of relativity to the only objective experiment yet conceived, is as practical to apply to it.

It was Prof. Michelson who in 1878 measured the velocity of light and who later succeeded in measuring the diameter of stars. He has been head of the department of physics at the University of Chicago since its founding, received the \$40,000 Nobel prize for physics in 1907, and has numerous international honors bestowed upon him. In this testing of Einstein's theory he has called to his aid another experiment in the measuring of light waves.

Most of Einstein's followers agree that the existence of other falling all space is inconsistent with the relativity theory. Prof. Michelson has always questioned this conclusion. The test being made here strikes at this possible vulnerability point.

Divides Light Rays

In its simplest terms the experiment consists of dividing a ray of light and sending it in opposite directions around a circuit. The essence of the experiment lies in whether there is any difference in the time taken by the two rays to reach their starting point.

So small are the measurements involved that the fate of the Einstein theory hangs on a displacement of 1-100,000 of an inch in a mile.

An interview with Professor Michelson the Monitor correspondent learned that:

If the rays coincide at the same point as they would if the earth was still, then the Einstein theory would be disproved. Whether might be said of its consistency, its foundation would be impaired.

The Einstein theory as well as the other theory says that one ray should go farther than the other in consequence of the earth's rotation.

The displacement anticipated has been calculated. It is something of the order of 1-100,000 of an inch in the circuit of a mile. Light consists of waves of approximately 150,000 of an inch in length. The displacement looked for hence amounts to about half a wavelength.

If there is no displacement or anything less than the full amount calculated, this would still disprove the Einstein theory.

If, however, the results come out the other way, that is, if the anticipated displacement is found, it equally supports both the Einstein and the other theory. It will not decide between them at all.

All the astronomical work that has been done—the displacement of spectrum lines, observation of stars near the sun and accounting for the motion of the perihelion of Mercury—all tend to confirm the predictions of the Einstein theory. This is the only experiment that has been devised to test it.

Foundation of Theory

There are so many things that confirm the predictions of the Einstein theory that these results must be accepted whether the foundations of the theory are correct or not; but it does not follow that the results may not be explained in some other way.

It was a somewhat similar experiment of Professor Michelson's that gave Einstein his clue. The American professor was then attempting to do something not with the earth's rotation, but with the earth's motion through space. The fact that he got a negative result at that time supplied the foundation for the whole Einstein theory.

If the displacement anticipated by the relativity and other theories is not found, it may be explained on the ground that the ether, which is supposed to carry the light vibrations, is dragged around by the earth, or in other words, that the ether near the earth's surface is at rest in regard to the earth.

The apparatus for the experiment has been set up in a 60-acre field near Chicago, where 7800 feet of 12-inch iron pipe has been laid out in a rectangle. Its author tried to make the measurements in the open air at Mt. Wilson, California, several years ago, but found it impossible because of atmospheric disturbances. The air has been pumped out of the pipe, which lies 2100 feet east and west and 1200 feet north and south. Mirrors are placed in the corners.

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## MUKDEN TROOPS REACH TIENSIN

Soldiers Are Given Strict Instructions to Maintain Order in City

Special from Monitor Bureau

TIENSIN, Nov. 6.—Troops of General Chang Tso-lin, victorious Manchurian warlord, who has defeated the armies of the Peking Government, arrived here last night from Shanhaiwan.

A train of 40 cars which carried the Manchurian soldiers was preceded by a 34 car train with a handcar platform upon which a gun was mounted ready for action should the train draw fire from a remnant of the Peking troops scattered along the railroad. The three cars immediately behind the mounted gun carried 300 Russians in the army of General Chang.

The Russian troops will be sent to Nanking and two trainloads of Chang Tso-lin's Japanese troops will follow. As nightfall approached the Chang Tso-lin troops arrived in Tientsin in a steady stream. They were under strict instructions to maintain order and are creating an excellent impression with the non-combatant public.

According to officers, the Manchurian Army includes 5000 Russians and 400 Japanese.

Sentries of Feng Yu-shiang were on duty at the Tientsin Central Railway Station when the Manchurian troops arrived and this indicates he approves the advance of the Manchurian Army from the north.

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## ROYALIST ISSUE ALIVE IN GREECE

Government to Enforce Regulations Defending Hellenic Republic

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 6.—Public attention is being directed to the activities of the anti-Venizelists who are seeking to introduce the Royalist issue in the forthcoming elections. It is noticed that their obnoxious propaganda is being widely distributed by the press. The anti-Venizelists are divided into two camps, the moderates and the extremists.

Owing to this situation, the Government intends to put into force the regulations lately enacted for the defense of the Republic. In the meantime, George Streit, an ex-Minister elected as a member of the committee delegated to organize an election campaign, has wired from Bucharest to his followers here to carry on.

The Assembly will resume its sitting next week, and the question will be carefully examined.

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## REFUNDS URGED BY MR. MADDEN

House Appropriations Head Says Surplus Exists in Government Boards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A search will be begun here next week by the House Appropriations Committee for surplus funds in various



## COOLIDGE ASSURED MORE AID BY G. O. P. GAINS IN CONGRESS

Liberal Gains Reported in House, but Slight in Senate—  
La Follette Can't Count on Norris and  
Cousens in Bloc, Observer Writes

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Administration will have better support from the next Congress than from the one which is soon to enter upon its final session, latest election returns appear to indicate, observers say. No adverse reports can now upset the belief, they add, that the Republicans will have a safe control of the lower House. Mr. Coolidge indicated this confidence on election day before the polls were closed, on reports to the effect that there would be a plurality of about 30 for his party. He was especially gratified that there need be no dependence placed on those who frequently voted with the Democrats, although elected under the Republican name.

At the present time it looks as if the major party would have approximately 250 members instead of the 225 which is their present force, with from 10 to 15 uncertain on party questions. The President's friends say he can confidently look forward to support here where he has encountered potential opposition.

Opportunity is within the grasp of the Republican Party and also absolute responsibility. The régime that will begin on March 4 next will have no alibi of wreckage left over from a previous administration, no excuse because of a hostile or unwilling Congress. Root and branch, to the uttermost buds, the Administration is Republican, can make the most of it and will be held answerable to the electorate which has placed the power in its hands. This appears to be the general attitude here.

Gains in Senate  
Congress. Root and branch, to the have made slight gains. In Massachusetts the gain, one by the defeat of David I. Walsh (D.) by Frederick H. Gillett; in Minnesota, by the defeat of Magnus Johnson (F. L.) by Thomas D. Schall; in Oklahoma, by the election of W. B. Egan (R.) to J. C. Walton (D.); replacing R. L. Owen (D.), and in Kentucky, by the election of Fred M. Sackett over A. Orsley Stanley (D.).

In Colorado, it looks as if Lawrence C. Hughes may have defeated Alva B. Adams (D.) for the full term, and R. W. Means (R.), M. F. Shafroth (D.), for the unexpired term. In New Mexico, Holm O. Bursum (R.) seems to have lost to the Democratic candidate, although the result is close. T. Coleman du Pont defeated James M. Tunnel (D.), and will take the place now held by L. Hejler Ball. W. H. McMillan of South Dakota will succeed Thomas Starnes of South Dakota, both are Republicans. Charles S. Deneen, the Republican nominee in Illinois, will take the place now held by Medill McCormick. Guy D. Goff will replace Davis Ekins in Senator from West Virginia, both Republicans. Jesse E. Metcalf (R.) of Rhode Island will take the seat vacated by the passing of Le Baron E. Cobb.

Francis E. Warren seems to have come through time in Wyoming. Other senators re-elected are: W. E. Borah of Idaho, James Cousens of Michigan; George W. Norris, Nebraska; H. W. Kever, New Hampshire; Walter E. Edge, New Jersey; Charles L. McNary, Oregon—all Republicans; and T. J. Walsh, Montana; J. T. Heflin, Alabama; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; T. E. Bassett, Louisiana; W. J. Harris, Georgia; Pat Harrison, Mississippi; Cole Blaise, South Carolina; Prayford S. Simmons, North Carolina; Garter Glass, Virginia, and Morris Sheppard, Texas—Democrats. L. D. Tyson (D.) of Tennessee will replace John R. Shields.

Woman to Congress  
It is not believed that either Mr. Norris or Mr. Cousens will go far in supporting La Follette if attempts are made to resume the bloc method. The Democrats lost six seats held by them in the House from Pennsylvania and gained one. They lost four in New Jersey, two in Indiana and one each in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Delaware, New Hampshire, Oregon and Nevada. They gained one in Maryland, one in Kansas and one held by a Republican in Ohio.

Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, Republican body leader, and Finis Garrett, Democratic leader, were both re-elected. Longworth is being talked of strongly for Speaker in place of Gillett, who has been elevated to the upper house.

Only one woman, Mrs. Mary T.

Norton (D.), from New Jersey, has been elected to the new Congress. Two members charged with the violation of the prohibition law, F. N. Ehlman (R.), Maryland, and J. W. Langley (R.), Kentucky, the latter under sentence to the federal penitentiary, were re-elected by their respective constituencies.

## SIX NATIONS INDIANS PERSIST IN EFFORTS TO GET INDEPENDENCE

BRANTFORD, Ont., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence).—An attempt by the separatist faction of the Six Nations Indians to take their case for independence to the Hague Court of Arbitration has just been launched. Col. C. E. Morgan, superintendent of the Six Nations Indians, has received a letter from the British Government indicating that the appeal to The Hague has been without effect and efforts will be renewed. The letter in question was sent by Charles M. Marling of The Hague tribunal to Hon. J. H. Thomas, British Colonial Secretary, and stated that the secretary of the Arbitration Court had written to the lawyer of the Six Nations Indians to the effect that as the community affected by the question was presumably subject either to the Canadian or United States Government, the matter was one which must be dealt with in the courts of Canada or the United States and not at The Hague.

For some years past members of the separatist group of the Six Nations have been desiring the severance of actual necessities to raise funds to keep Chief Levi General traveling to London, Paris, Geneva and The Hague to present their claims. In spite of the apparent hopelessness of their cause they are still persuaded to continue their fight to have the tribes revert to the customs in vogue before the white man came to America.

## CANADIAN FARMERS URGE REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence).—At a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the farmers of the west, a resolution was passed calling upon the Canadian Government to appoint an ambassador to the United States, together with an adequate number of trade representatives, to secure more favorable conditions for the export of Canadian products to the States, particularly livestock, potatoes and other agricultural products.

Another resolution asked the federal Government to amend the Bankruptcy Act in accordance with a recommendation made by the banking committee of the House of Commons at the last session, designed to eliminate present discriminations against farmers and to reduce the cost of proceedings. The council also reaffirmed its stand against tariff protection, and in favor of an increase in British preference and a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States.

The women's section of the council proposed an amendment to the Naturalization Act under which women may be personally naturalized, and British-born women would retain their nationality after marrying men of foreign extraction, unless they desired otherwise.

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At 210—Black Initial on Good Quality Linen; half-inch hem; white.  
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At 150—Two-Color Initials embroidered by hand into a two-color cut-out block. The Handkerchiefs are white. Middle Aisle.

At 100—Black Initial on Good Quality Linen; half-inch hem; white.

At 210—Black Initial on Good Quality Linen; half-inch hem; white.

At 200—Hand-Embroidered Initials on Small Squares of Linen; the linen squares are then applied on the handkerchiefs. All white.

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## MRS. ROSS WINS IN WYOMING

Second Woman to Be Elected  
Governor of State to  
Carry on Husband's Aims

CHEYENNE, Wyo., (Special).—Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross has been elected Governor of this state. Her election came a few hours following that of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson as Governor of Texas. Both women are Democrats. Already they have exchanged congratulations.

Mrs. Ross is the widow of William B. Ross, who passed away while in office. Mrs. Ferguson is the wife of James E. Ferguson, one time Governor of Texas, who was impeached. It is regarded as especially fitting that Wyoming should have one of the first women governors, because as far back as 1859, when Wyoming was a territory, it helped blaze the way for woman suffrage by giving to its women the right to vote. Mrs. Ross, today stated she would carry out her husband's policies. Before her nomination she took little activity in politics. She has three sons.

Her only Democratic opponent, Patrick O'Connor, withdrew early in the race, leaving E. J. Sullivan (R.), as her only opponent. Late last night Mr. Sullivan sent Mrs. Ross a telegram congratulating her election.

Four Women Win Places  
in South Dakota House

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 6 (F).—Four women won seats in the South Dakota House of Representatives in Tuesday's election. In each instance the women candidates ran ahead of their party tickets. This was especially noticeable in the case of Mrs. Mabel Moodie, of Elk Point, Democrat, who won a seat in the First District. Her colleagues from that district will be A. L. Larson, Republican.

Three Republican women were also successful at the polls. They were Miss Gladys Pyle, of Huron, who was re-elected from the Twenty-fourth District; Miss Celia J. Kelley, of Mitchell, for the Thirtieth District, and Miss Christine Olson, of Sioux Falls, in the Tenth District. Miss Pyle won her place, by defeating Mrs. May Bryan, a Democrat. Other Democratic women, and several women who were nominated on the Farmer-Labor ticket, were defeated by Republicans.

Republican Women Win  
Wisconsin House Seats

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6 (F).—For the first time women will sit in the legislative halls of Wisconsin, a result of the election yesterday.

Helen M. Brooks of Coloma will represent the Green-Wausau counties district. Mildred Barber of Marathon will be assemblywoman for the First Marathon County District. Price County will be represented in the Assembly by Helen F. Thompson, Park Falls.

All of the victorious women were named on the Republican ticket.

Indiana Woman Elected

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Emma Easton White of Indianapolis, nationally known through her writings and activities in women's club work, is the first woman to be elected to a state office in Indiana. Late returns show that she was elected reporter of the Supreme Court on the Republican ticket. Since 1921 she has been deputy Attorney General in Indiana.

Nebraska Elects Women

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—Two women will sit in Nebraska's new House, the first to obtain places in either house. They are Clara Humphrey, Republican, and Mabel Gillespie, Democrat.

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## Wyoming's New Governor



MRS. NELLIE T. ROSS  
Second Woman to Be Elected Governor of a State.

## SECOND INFLATION OPPOSED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (F).—There will be no second inflation period in Germany in the Reichsbank can help it. Dr. Carl von Gismar declared today on behalf of the Reichsbank directorate, in discussing the new Reichsmark which will be circulated next week and which will absorb the rentenmark.

"We have had more than enough of one inflation," he said, "and the whole machinery of the Government will fight possible attempts to injure the value of the new currency. In the opinion of the directorate, the foundation has been created for an absolutely stable currency."

The new notes will be denominated at 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1000 marks, and will bear medieval portraits by Hans Holbein. Their sizes will vary from 3 by 6 inches to 3½ by 7 inches.

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## CONGRESS SEAT WON BY WOMAN

12th New Jersey District  
Elects Mrs. Norton, a  
Democrat

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 6 (Special).—Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Democratic representative-elect in the Twelfth New Jersey District, the first woman east of the Mississippi and the fifth in American political history to hold the position of congresswoman, is typically a "woman's woman."

"I shall do everything in my power for the people of New Jersey and the Nation," she declared to the Democratic leaders in Hudson County, who favored her nomination as a tribute to her work for many years in the interests of the party, and who congratulated her upon her victory in face of the Republican landslide.

Ready to Give All

"Woman in politics seems to some to be a fantastic creature," said Mrs. Norton in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "She is really no different than any other woman. Let me clarify my position to you."

"My entry into politics does not mean that I want to place myself on an equal footing with the men. Not at all. I want to go into politics as a woman, giving all that a woman can give."

Men and women want practically the same things, but often a woman can introduce a motion in a way that a man cannot or she may be able to see an angle to a situation that the masculine mind might overlook.

In the same way a woman writer will treat a subject treated by a man, but her particular touch will change the whole aspect of the subject. I am just a pupil in politics and I want the men to be my teachers. I do not want to go to Congress to lord it over them."

Aids Many Children

President of the Queen's Daughters Day Nursery at No. 61 Magnolia Avenue, and another similar institution sheltering over 90 babies, the new Representative-elect has for nine years found many opportunities for the expression of her desire to help children.

"I am just like the most domesticated sort of women," she said. "I would give up my career. I admit that it takes a lot of vitality to keep both going. You have to love much to summon the energy that it requires. I know that many women could not do it and it would be foolish for them to try. I do not say it is an easy job, but I do say that it can be done successfully."

Mrs. Norton will return to her home in Jersey City on Sundays during her stay in Washington. She is an expert typist and well known as a New Jersey business woman.

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Dr. Kahler Shoes are as stylish as they are comfortable. Look at them—examine them—compare them with shoes that stress style, and style alone. No shoes of Paris origin have more smartness. In fact, we believe Dr. Kahler Shoes to be more beautiful because they accentuate the slender, flowing lines of the characteristic American foot.

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## Goes to Congress



MRS. MARY T. NORTON  
Representative-Elect From New Jersey.

## GOVERNMENT CONTROL ENCOURAGES DRINKING

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence).—That there has been considerable increase in drunkenness in Calgary and Edmonton during the past few weeks was stated by R. J. Dinning, chairman of the Liquor Control Board of Alberta. More stringent supervision of the hotels engaged in selling beer in these two cities will be instituted at once, according to the statement issued by Mr. Dinning, and if it is found that there are violations of the act either in permitting drunken men on the premises or in sales to intoxicated persons, the cancellation of licenses will follow.

To further cope with this increase in drunkenness, the Liquor Board has advised the vendors to withhold the sale of liquor where unusually large orders have been sought, and a check will be instituted on all suspicious sales. The government control of liquor sales is the method in force at the present time in Alberta.

## FOUNDATION COMPANY EARNINGS

Foundation Company net earnings \$548,408 after expenses for the nine months ended Sept. 30 equal after preferred dividends, \$7.53 a share on \$7.519 shares of no-par common. Net earnings for the third quarter were \$164,465, or \$2.75 a share on the common after allowing for preferred dividends.

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STOUT FIGURES

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of the founder in providing

new channels for supplying the wants of

men and women established a firm

foundation for this service.

He recognized that shoppers would welcome a change from old methods of bartering with the storekeepers. He knew they would appreciate the opportunity to buy honest merchandise at an established low price. So under his guidance a great institution has grown.

It was the purpose of John Wanamaker to gather in one place all the world's products for personal wear and home furnishing—and to buy only the best.

—To keep in stock the staple merchandise—and also send buyers into the distant marts to find the different and unusual things.

—To do everything a little better than it had been done before and seek the co-operation of manufacturers to this end.

—To render courteous, intelligent and prompt service. And above all to satisfy those who buy.















## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## With Honor at Stake

By ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

VANCE was busy studying in his room in North Hall when he heard a sharp knock on his door. In answer to his invitation Reggert, left half-back and captain of the school football team came in. Vance saw that he was worked up over something or other, and it was not difficult to guess what it was.

Reggert threw his hat on the desk and shrugged himself into a chair, and said bluntly: "I suppose you know the headmaster has fired our coach right long before. It means that we have to play the game Saturday with Heddon School—a championship game, too!"

Vance nodded, and said slowly: "He thinks that the coach has taught us unimportant tricks to win."

"Rubbish! What if he has shown the fellows some things to do in playing their opponents that butt into the rules. It's clever stuff just the same. And we've won! It's Saturday—why it knocks the championship into a cocked hat! Why didn't he wait?"

"He probably feels that a championship was dishonestly won by winning." Vance suggested gently. "But what's a few tricks? It's getting the thing down too fine. You can't be a saint and get anywhere in this world—in football, in business, anywhere."

"I don't agree with you, Bert. The quarter is a thing, is the more successful it is likely to be!"

"Is that so? Be square as you say in this game and you lose it!" Reggert looked at him sharply. "Look here, Dick, I've seen all the fellows, and they've agreed not to win the game."

"What?" Dick exclaimed, straightening up. "You mean lie down, quit you can't mean that, Bert?"

"No, no—I mean just not try hard." Dick took a long breath. "It means that to me—quitting, no matter how you say it. You're mad, Bert, and you aren't thinking straight. I don't believe the fellows will do that, though you've got a big hold on them."

"Well, they are—that is, all except Blaine in center and Staples at tackle—and they don't count. Now how about you?"

Vance looked at him steadily. "I shall go on that field Saturday afternoon and play the best game I can to the finish!"

Reggert jumped up, his face dark. "All right—and precious little good it will do you!"

After he had gone, Vance tried to think. He might tell the headmaster, and he could tell the new coach who was coming, but he did not want to do either. It would only make more trouble for it did not seem desirable that most of the team would deliberately be willing to lose the game. So Dick decided he would say nothing.

The next day the new coach came.

He had a talk with them and told them frankly that with the game only a day away he expected them to play as they had played except, and his keen eyes darkened as he said it: "Remember one of the finest things in the world is in being a good sportsman, fair and square in defeat or victory."

Dick heard a faint murmur behind him. "That sounds well," and he knew it was Reggert's comment. Yet Dick hoped the coach's words appealed to the rest of the team, and he could not make himself believe that they would do what Reggert had said.

Before the game was three minutes old on Saturday afternoon, Dick knew he was wrong.

The hard-running Heddon backs took the ball from the kick-off and



"There's Just One Thing to Do—Go Out on That Field . . . and Play the Game."

began a steady march down the field, breaking through the maroon Burton line for big gains.

Short, grim-faced Blaine came back to him in a full, and whispered hoarsely: "They've quit, Dick!"

Under his feet the white lines began to go. In spite of all he could do and the other two loyal team mates, the touchdown was made, and the cheers of his school ceased for a moment. Then before the whistle blew for the end of the first half, Heddon made another touchdown, leaving the score with the kicked goal 14 to 0.

As Dick hurried to the "gym," heated with his efforts, he suddenly made up his mind that the affair had gone long enough. He was the last in. He could see Reggert's triumphant face, but the rest of the team did not look quite so happy.

The new coach talked briefly and then Dick rose and asked permission to speak to the team. The coach looked at him, nodded, and went out.

Dick turned upon them, and the earnest words in his heart poured out. "Fellows, which is the greater thing—the honor of your school or revenge for the discharge of a coach we knew was not just square, even if he taught us to win games? We're double-crossing our school, our pals, our friends, our fathers, our mothers—all who believe in us and trust us. You know it and I know it. There's just one thing to do—go on that field and clear ourselves, play the game as we never have played."

(To be continued.)

## Country Life in November

The Trees' Secret

IF YOU pluck off the leaves of plants during the summer time you may injure them very much, and yet when all their leaves fall to the ground in the autumn they are not injured at all. Yes, the leaves are the organs with which they breathe, and strangely enough, these leaves do not just fall from the branches as most people imagine, but are really thrown off by the tree itself, just as you throw off your coat when you enter the house.

How, then, do the trees manage to continue their breathing when all their leaves have gone? It is true that they are getting rid of them, but sleeping creatures need air as well as waking ones. If you look closely at their stems you can discover their secret. Each one of those little oval openings is a winter breathing-pore, and through these the tree will take in its air until warm days and green leaves come again.

What Is An Evergreen?

What is an evergreen? Many people think that it is a tree which does not lose its leaves, as do the oak and the ash, and the willow, but that is really a mistaken idea. The great difference between a tree that is evergreen, and one that is not, is that the evergreen tree does not cast off its old leaves until its new ones are made, so that it is never really bare of them altogether.

It is not the leaves of the tree which are evergreen, but the tree itself. The leaves turn brown and fall just as other leaves do, but most folk never notice them because it takes place so gradually. Two of our loveliest evergreen trees are the Scots pine and the cedar, and if you search the ground beneath them you can usually find their old, needle-like, worn-out leaves, lying brown and withered on the earth.

Birds at the Cornstack

Have you ever watched the November sparrows feeding at the farmer's cornstack? There is a great mystery about these birds, and you can never understand them unless you understand. Suddenly, and without any apparent alarm or warning of any kind, the whole flock of birds will leave the stack and fly to a neighboring tree, and their old, needle-like, worn-out leaves, lying brown and withered on the earth.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Thoreau of the Pencil and Brush

CONCERNING the few supreme artists we are all fairly well agreed: their service and function is to throw over familiar things a light as of other worlds, to open windows in the sky through which some beams of the eternal may fall upon our temporal tasks. They remind us that our shallow distinctions between things immobile and mobile, homely and beautiful, are only conveniences of thought and speech which have no counterparts in fact. They hold before us year by year the strangeness of the familiar and the familiarity of the strange until we are made to feel at home in a world which is all compact of wonder. So Shakespeare irradiates with glory the sliest of things: "Frail, vane, undo this button," and Leonardo sets the centuries to speculating about the mystery of a woman's smile.

About such artists as these and their high office not even the critics quarrel, but lesser artists present more difficult problems. Broadly speaking, they are of two sorts, and they have divided between them the vast realm of interested and compelling strangeness and familiarity which the supreme artists inhabit in its entirety. The one sort recognizes the commonplace only by headlong flight, for which he uses his art as a magic carpet. He takes us out of ourselves and away from the daily routine. He is forever setting sail for the Delectable Mountains and Araby the Blest, apparently convinced that the world he leaves behind is inevitably dull and will not bear close scrutiny. Artists of this sort in paint are Goya and Arnold Böcklin; in words, Poe and Lord Dunsany. Examples of the second sort are Tennyson and DeTos, men who expend their total energy in the effort to reveal the familiar in each minute detail without for a moment rising above it. Always admirable in technique and in patient industry, this second kind of artist usually receives prompt recognition. He performs a service which we can all understand, the value of which we can easily test. He teaches us to see the beauty which always lies at our doors.

After three centuries of history we Americans have at last our due share of artists of this second type, but they were long in coming. During our first two hundred years we had the diffidence, at least in aesthetic matters, which is proper and becoming in young communities, and actually felt that there was anything on this side of the Atlantic worth painting or worth writing about. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, came the great influx of writers of Trumbull, Drake, Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, and Thoreau in breaking down this prejudice against American subjects are familiar to everyone. The new movement, however, was not to be content with its own country without alienating its audience, but they left another step to be taken. They were concerned with special places which for

many Americans were almost as remote as Europe. What we still needed even after their work was done was a revealer and interpreter of the beauty that glows and climbs and waves along every American way, side and in every doorway, which every man may see and learn to love, when once it has been pointed out, merely at the expense of opening his eyes.

It was appropriate that the discoverer of this common and democratic beauty should have come from Connecticut, an intensely practical State, the cradle of American democracy, and the home, as well, of as much quiet beauty as so small a state could well hold. The charm of Connecticut rivers, the beauty of its peaceful villages, the magic of its natural woods, have been made familiar to us all long since by several active colonies of local painters, but fifty years ago this was still untouched and unexpected. Then came W. Hamilton Gibson, the pioneer. Ever since his delicate drawings of flowers and foliage, birds and insects began to appear in the magazines of the early eighties it has been possible to affirm that not only Connecticut but America at large has finally discovered her own beauty and has no longer any need to look abroad.

It is not hard to account for such a talent as Gibson's. Born in an upland village among the hills of western Connecticut, a son of prosperous farming folk, he became acutely conscious of the beauty which his fathers had seen and loved for several generations. Their love of place was so concentrated in him that it could not stop short of some kind of expression. All that he painted, drew, or wrote is surcharged with the love of place, with an almost inspired localism. Gibson's achievement is entirely explicable because there was in him scarcely any suggestion of genius. The large amount of excellent work which he did in his few years is merely another demonstration of what can be accomplished by exact and patient observation backed by love and enthusiasm. We are forced to conclude that he saw more than the rest of us simply because he loved more. He was assisted by no advantages of early environment; he traveled very little; he saw few good examples of the painter's art; he was self-taught. His enormous industry, however, turned all these difficulties into advantages, for they enabled him to work out a style which, without being at all bizarre, is peculiarly his own. His ambition was to set down exactly what he saw immediately before him, and because he saw so much more than his fellows this was enough.

Gibson's success with the not very exacting public for which he wrote and drew may be attributed to the skill with which he reminded it of what it some degree, it already knew. The startling accuracy of his best drawings is a quality which all could enjoy. Yet this fidelity of detail rendered as it nearly always is in his case with admirable verve and vigor, is a contemptible artistic achievement. If he reminds us of the Dutch painters of the later schools, he makes us think of the best of them. His famous picture known as "The Peasants" is a drawing from so competent a critic as Charles Eliot Norton words of unqualified praise:

"Your feather ought to be as well known as Rembrandt's shell or Titian's fur for you have succeeded in suggesting the splendor, the play, the concentration of color, the bewildering multiplicity of interlocking curves, the elastic spring and vitality of every stroke, and have given the immortality of art to one of the purely decorative productions of nature."

And yet there is nothing of high imagination in this picture of a peacock's feather. It is a product of keen sight, consummate draftsmanship, and boundless patience.

We must not think of Gibson, however, as a man who cared only for the exercise and exhibition of a mastery technique. He was something of a discoverer. He went exploring among little and unregarded things and brought back treasure-trove from the most unlikely places. We owe to him perhaps more than to any other man what popular appreciation there now is of the beauty of grasses, weeds, rushes, brambles, and thorns. He first looked at the seemingly undistinguished tangle of the water lily and clover, and he showed us what fields of wildflowers and ripened beauty lay waiting for the harvest of the quiet eye. His drawing of a single frost of midwinter hair or of a columbine's delicate show that he was endowed with almost microscopic vision. In all such work as this he was supported by the enthusiasm of the pioneer. He was the Columbus of all that minute and chance-sovereign beauty which had gone for so long, unregarded. He had the happiness of the adventurer in strange lands, concentrating as he did a devoted and highly trained attention upon the commonplace, and showing that it is all wonderful beyond belief. Why should such a man as he, with such a mission and inspiration, travel far and wide in search of materials? He could and he would work for his industrial pencil in the roadside before his door, and a single square yard of meadow grass yielded enough for a summer's day. Thus he completed the cycle of progress which brought American art home at last to the actual daily environment of American people. It is clear that he saw what he was doing, and that he was not content with the assurance that what he had seen, certainly there is something invigorating for us all in the example of this truly gifted man who gladly spent his days in an obscure village, feeling confident that he would find there all the beauty he could ever hope to record. He shows us how to make the most of what we have in the assurance that it will be enough; he reminds us that if we seem to have little, that

is only because we have not begun to estimate the wealth that lies about us on every hand.

Gibson always worked with his eye upon the object and he worked with simple things, which he had known at first-hand from childhood, so that his drawings have frequently the effect of revelation. In his writing, as well as in his pictorial work, he is often startlingly vivid, as where he describes the journeyings of certain burrs by calling them "seed tramps" or makes us see the feathered foot of the grouse by speaking of "the bird that walks on snow-shoes." In his talent for discovering the vivid and revealing word as well as in his sense of the strangeness in the commonplace and his joyous contentment with what lies always near at hand he reminds one forcibly of another New Englander, far greater and more important than he but of the same sort. Gibson had some part, at least, of the interests and abilities which made Henry David Thoreau one of the most characteristic and most beneficent of American writers, and he had one gift in addition, that of the draftsman, which Thoreau lacked. In the accuracy of his observation and in his abiding love of home if not in depth and range of thought, Gibson is Thoreau with a pencil. His same should stand high in the list of the men who have taught us to see the wonder and the glory of common things.

## Conclusions

Not far from the spot where I write, I first read Chaucer's "Flower and Leaf," and was charmed with that young beauty, shrouded in her bower, and listening with ever-fresh delight to the repeated song of the nightingale close by her—the impression of the scene, the vernal landscape, the cool of the morning, the gushing notes of the songstress.

And even methought she sung close by mine ear.

Is as vivid as if it had been of yesterday, and nothing can persuade me that that is not a fine poem. I do not find this impression conveyed in Dryden's version, and therefore nothing can persuade me that that is as vivid as if it had been of yesterday, and nothing can persuade me that that is not a fine poem. I do not find this impression conveyed in Dryden's version, and therefore nothing can persuade me that that is as vivid as if it had been of yesterday, and nothing can persuade me that that is not a fine poem.

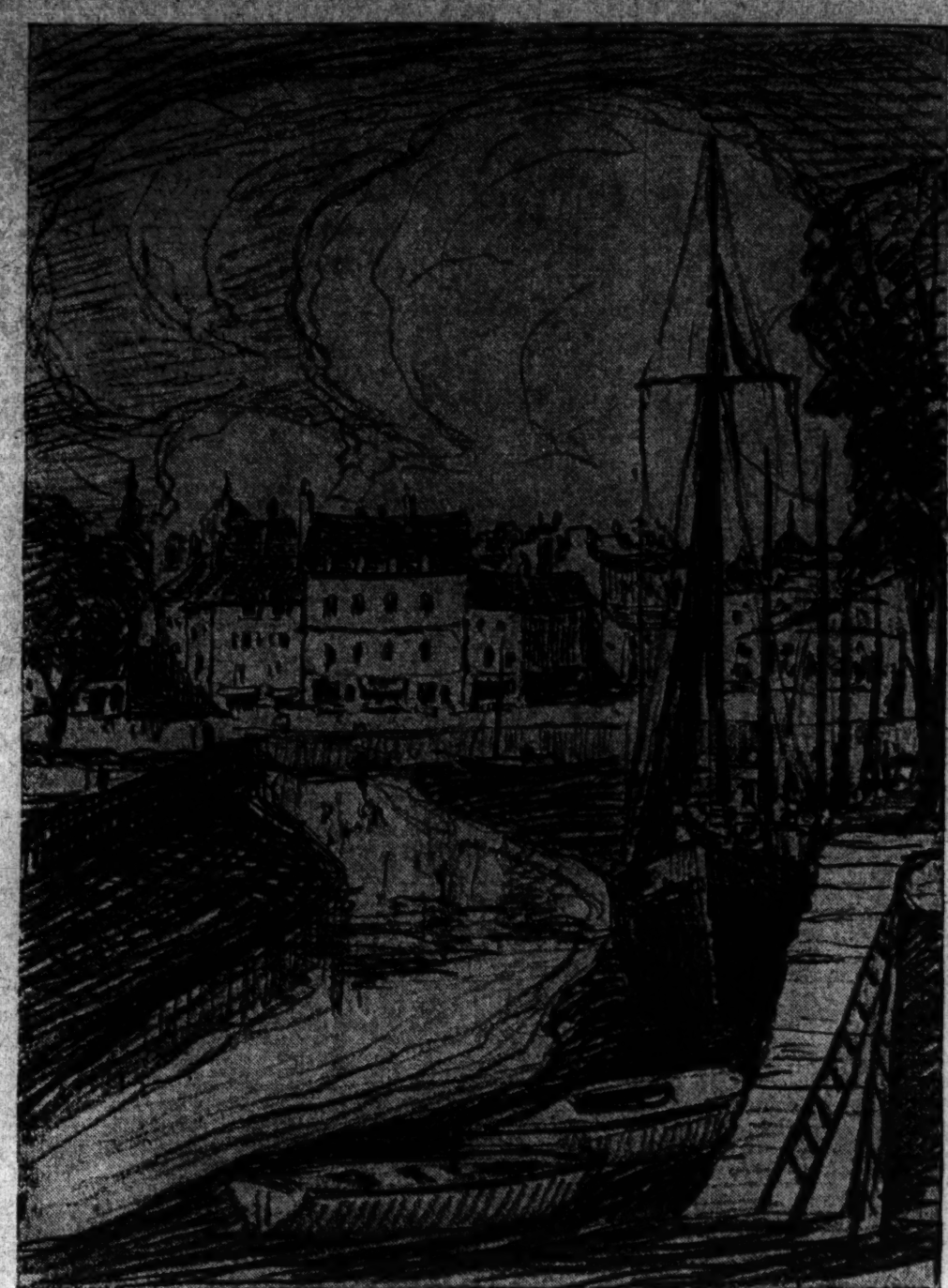
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## Ruskin's Labor of Love

Recently, I have been re-reading John Ruskin. We ultra-moderns will never appreciate what Ruskin was in himself and what he tried to do for mankind. Scores of his theories and programs and unfinished projects are now being realized under other names and forms. But what seems to me to have been Ruskin's greatest work was the manner in which he saved the Turner legacy. Turner, the most careful of artists, was the most careless of men. He left to the British nation no less than three hundred and sixty-two oil paintings, one hundred and thirty-five water-colors, and about twenty thousand sketches. These were all in disorder, many half-finished by neglect and clumsy packing. For more than six months Ruskin gave every waking hour to the work of rescue. Priceless sketches and studies were moth-eaten or mouse-eaten; milliner and dress had played havoc with many of them; as both sides of the paper were often used, the colors stained their way through; the folded and crumpled pieces had to be treated with infinite care. Any one who has seen the indescribable collection in the British National Gallery must realize that only a genius such as Ruskin could have retrieved the products of a genius such as Turner. For months after months, Ruskin was at work with his work, making no pay, no thanks, no honor—content simply to serve all students and lovers of art. As I have heard the story told and as I have read of it in Ruskin's own notes, I have conceived an admiration and a reverence for the man, which has made me forget all that was said in his writings—Joseph H. O'Neill, in "Unmuzzled Letters."



Port of Vannes. From a Drawing by O. Giebert.

## Scott and Historical Fiction

Besides reading the great historians, and studying at first hand the great historical controversies, the student of any period should be brought up on the literature of the age that he is studying. I will take examples from English history because it is most familiar to me. If he studies the Middle Ages, what else does he read than the "Ivanhoe" of Walter Scott? If he studies the Tudors, he should read the "Elizabethan Plays" of Shakespeare. If he studies the Stuart period, he should read "Clarendon" and "Milton." If he studies the eighteenth century, he should read "Robinson Crusoe" and "Pamela." If he studies the nineteenth century, he should read "David Copperfield" and "Bleak House."

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## Sotto Voce

The hush of the moon waned silver-gray,  
The soundless mansion of the sun;  
The air made visible in his ray,  
Like molten glass from furnace run.  
Quivered o'er heat-baked turf and stone,  
And the flower of the gorge burned on—  
Burned softly as gold of a child's  
eye, half-hid, and half-appeal.  
Along each spiky spray, and shed  
Almond-line luscious in the air  
Whereon our senses fed.  
At foot—a few sparse harebells:  
—blue  
And still as were the friend's dark  
eyes  
That dwell on mine, transfixed  
With sudden ecstatic surprise.  
"Hail!" he cried softly, smiling,  
and lo,  
Stealthy, radiant that mass gold-  
green,  
I hear a whispering music flow  
From gulfed throat of bird, un-  
seen—  
So delicate the straining ear  
Scarcely carried the faint syllable  
Into a heart caught up to hear  
That almost pondering  
Of bird-like self with self. We  
stood,  
In happy trance-like solitudes,  
Hearkening a lullaby gripped and  
sweet—  
As when on idle uncharted beat  
Gleamed coral at the palm-tree's foot,  
With brine-clear snow-white foam  
adorned.  
The walling, not of water or wind—  
A hush, far, wild, divine lament,  
When Prospero his wizardry bent  
Winged Ariel to bind.  
Then silence, and o'er-flooding  
moon  
I raised my head, smiled too. And  
he—  
Moved his great hand, the magic  
zone,  
Gently amused to see  
My ignorant wonderment. He  
said:  
"It was a nightingale," he said,  
"That better voice than the song  
Held singing when day is spread,  
And Night's vague hours are sweet  
and long.  
And we are laid aside."  
—Walter de la Mare, in "The Veil."

## Healing Through Spiritualizing Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE healing of the sick and the sinning by spiritual means is a subject which for some time has been giving laymen and clergymen of various churches a great deal of thought. The healing of the sinful, it is generally admitted, can be accomplished through earnest prayer, based on deep faith; but the healing of the sick, it is largely believed by many, must be left almost altogether to the so-called efficacy of herbs, roots, drugs, and other material agencies. Only in recent years it is being acknowledged that Paul's counsel to the church at Ephesus, "Be renewed in the spirit of your mind," is a call to the people of today to purify and spiritualize their thinking by turning their thoughts Godward, that they may be renewed and healed by that means.

Mary Baker Eddy has revealed the never-ending operation of God's law and established the method whereby thought may thus be spiritualized. She makes this statement on page 254 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The human self must be evangelized. This task God demands us to accept lovingly to-day, and to abandon so fast as practical the material, and to work out the spiritual which determines the outward and actual."

To work out the spiritual should surely not be a difficult task. It is much more, however, than refraining from gossip, destructive criticism, faultfinding, or believing in impending trouble. While this refraining is one of the first effects of beginning to realize the truth about the illness of God, good, perfect healing of deep-seated erroneous beliefs can come only through spiritualization of thought. This must be brought about through consecration, humility, and selflessness, divine qualities which can be readily laid hold of when men are really desirous of healing. The human self becomes evangelized as human will is set aside through government by divine Mind, self-interests being surrendered and thoughts rendered obedient to the demands of God. The individual goes, figuratively speaking, as did Abram literally, into a far country trusting implicitly in God's guidance.

Thought becomes spiritualized as the qualities of the so-called human mind are replaced by the attributes of immortal Mind. It is the result of love for and devotion to God, good, and the constant effort to follow in the footsteps of Christ Jesus. Mrs. Eddy makes this very clear on page 176 of her textbook, where she states, "When the mechanism of the human mind gives place to the divine Mind, selfishness and sin, disease and death, will lose their foothold. Having lost their foothold, these false beliefs no longer even seem to possess perman-

ency or stability; and spiritual healing follows.

Furthermore, as it is learned that man lives, moves, and has his being in God, and that life as Christian Science teaches, is not dependent upon so-called matter, the mental base of operations is changed from the low level of suppositions matter to the higher plane of Spirit, where God is known to be Life and creation to be entirely spiritual. Thus mankind is able gradually to lay aside the belief in a material creation, with its attendant sorrow, sickness, and sin, by accepting the truth regarding spiritual man and the spiritual universe, so simply and clearly described in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read, "God created the heaven and the earth" and "man in his own image," and behold, His work was finished and "it was very good." God, Spirit, being the only creator.

The real man, being created spiritually, expresses the qualities of his creator; and wherever the truth about God is known and implicitly obeyed, the seeming claims of evil cease to operate. God being infinite, good is infinite, and therefore ever present. There is consequently no other real presence. The acceptance and affirmation of these truths spiritualizes thought; man's perfection begins to become apparent; and the beliefs of the flesh—sorrow, sickness, sin, and death, all unrealities—begin to disappear.

Laying aside of meaningless habits, which have no place in divine consciousness, and which never in reality attach themselves to man, God's expression, also indicates the spiritualizing of thought. Not to believe in the reality of discord, but to know that harmony alone is real; not to think of sickness as inevitable, but to know that health is the normal and God-given state of man; not to believe in the reality of evil, but to know that evil of any kind—have power to rob man of his true inheritance as a child of his Father, God, but to know that faith, love, joy, and freedom are man's by divine right; to resurrect thought from its mundane beliefs to the contemplation of spiritual realities—this is to understand the Mind of Christ, to spiritualize thought. And healing is always the result of establishing one's unity with the Christ-mind.

Self-will, dishonesty, laxity in purpose must give way to self-denial, sincerity, persistence in the right. Healing of all erroneous conditions will be commensurate to one's efforts to spiritualize thought through abiding confidence in the all-power, all-presence, and perfect government of God; for as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 167), "Our proportionate admission of the claims of good or of evil determines the harmony of our existence—our health, our longevity, and our Christianity."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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STOCKS REACT  
AFTER SHARP  
EARLY RISEProfit Taking in Indus-  
trial—Bills Hold  
Steady

Prices continued to surge upward at the opening of the New York market today.

Buying of selected issues in unusually large blocks stimulated the trading, during which several new high prices were marked up, including American Smelting, Maxwell Motors, "B" and Montgomery Ward.

American Can and U. S. Steel common were unchanged, but other heavy issues moved fractionally higher, with marked activity in the copper shares.

The upward movement gained momentum as trading expanded in the subsequent dealings, with heavy buying orders flowing in for the lower-priced shares.

Early leaders, such as American Can, resumed their advance and high grade railroad stocks, including Union Pacific and New York Central, showed fresh bursts of strength. Grangers and Southern Railway issues were unusually active, in response to the cumulative effects of several weeks of record-breaking freight traffic, and more interest was exhibited in railroad and department store shares.

Mailman Silk preferred jumped 11 points to 36. Gains of 10 to 15 points embraced American Radiator, Universal Pipe preferred and the St. Paul, Missouri Pacific and Great Northern preferred issues.

"Nickel Plate," however, broke 2 points on the announcement of a readjustment in its merger negotiations, on a lease basis. Other heavy spots were Atlantic Refining, Davidson and Kinney.

Foreign exchange opened steady. Buying power showed signs of diminishing when the rally had been under way for about half an hour, and this, with the marking up of the renewal rate on call money to 3 per cent, brought about active selling for both accounts.

Early gains, which ran from 1 to 3 points, were materially reduced or cancelled with weakness developing in some of the chemical, sugar and motor shares.

Chandler Motors broke to a new low for the year at 29 1/2 and Du Pont sold off 3 1/2 points from yesterday's close.

Colorado Fuel, American Ice, Cuyamaca and Atlantic Refining also yielded readily on realizing sales.

Rails continued to offer stubborn resistance to selling pressure, indicating that they were in a better technical market position than the industrial.

The afternoon selling movement, which embraced a wide assortment of stocks caused substantial losses, running from 2 to 4 points in many industrial and specialties. Baldwin was the weakest of the popular issues, losing 2 points.

Lehigh Valley was a notable exception, moving up to 6 1/2, the highest since the segregation of the coal properties and the Rock Island was also in demand, the 7 per cent preferred touching a new high at 91 1/2.

An unabated interest in railroad bonds sent prices into higher ground in today's trading despite the firmness of the money market. With the outlook for railroad earnings, dividends and mergers conduced in many places to be favorable, accumulation of the carriers' securities continued, with buying orders centering principally in the low-priced group where St. Paul, Prince and Seaboard issues averaged gains of a point or more. Other rail issues which moved ahead included New York Central, Reading General, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Norfolk & Southern.

Bethlehem Steel Company obligations were the only outstanding heavy spots, the 4s and 5s and 6s and 7s yielding fractionally. Liberty Bonds were easy in reflection of higher money rates.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call loans—Boston New York  
Federal reserve bank—Boston New York  
Outside call paper—Boston New York  
Year money—Boston New York  
Customer call loans—Boston New York  
Indiv. call loans—Boston New York

Today's previous  
Bar silver in New York—\$14.60  
Bar silver in London—\$14.60  
Canadian gold dollar—\$1.00  
Canadian dollar in U. S.—\$1.00  
Clearing House figures—Boston New York  
Exchange—Boston New York  
Year ago today—Boston New York  
Year ago today—Boston New York  
Year ago today—Boston New York

Acceptance Market—Boston New York  
Prime bills—Boston New York  
Under 30 days—Boston New York  
Under 60 days—Boston New York  
Under 90 days—Boston New York  
Under 120 days—Boston New York  
Under 150 days—Boston New York  
Under 180 days—Boston New York  
Under 210 days—Boston New York  
Under 240 days—Boston New York  
Under 270 days—Boston New York  
Under 300 days—Boston New York  
Under 330 days—Boston New York  
Under 360 days—Boston New York

Leading Official Bank Rates  
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:  
Boston—1 1/2%  
Chicago—1 1/2%  
New York—1 1/2%  
Philadelphia—1 1/2%  
Cleveland—1 1/2%  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

One ought not to begrudge the chiefs of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that cheerful disposition which enables them to find comfort and encouragement in the results of the recent election. Mark Tapley himself could not outdo the redoubtable Captain Stayton in his endeavors

### Prohibition in the Election

to be jolly under the most adverse circumstances. The eastern manager of the association, Mr. C. S. Wood, says: "The lesson of the election is that the voters are against prohibition, and will show it whenever a candidate has the courage to defy the Anti-Saloon League." His bright and shining example of this is the success of Governor Smith—a success won by the disciplined cohorts of Tammany over the vigorous repudiation of the proponent of the brass rail and the foam by all the up-state sections of New York. A comparison of the Smith vote up-state with that which he received two years ago will give enlightening information as to the effect of his wet attitude.

The overwhelming majority for President Coolidge was, in itself, an expression of the determination of the people of the United States that there should be no backward step taken on this issue. Dry both by personal habit and political conviction, the President gives assurance that there will be no repetition in the White House of scenes which in the past have given unrighteous encouragement to violators of the law, while his convictions and his associations give even less comfort to those who would seek the repeal of that law.

If it be necessary to add local illustration to the strength of the prohibition forces in this campaign, Massachusetts can point proudly to the vote on the prohibition referendum. Two years ago a similar proposition was defeated by a majority exceeding 100,000. This year it wins by a margin of about 4,000. The two years intervening have been a period of incessant agitation against the law, and of persistent endeavor to break it down by encouraging its violation.

Every effort has been made to prove it unworkable. Every method of coercion and cajolery has been adopted to emasculate the law by permitting the sale of light wines and beer. Appeal has been made to man's baser appetites, to his fundamental distrust of anything which savors of interference with individual liberty, even to a misreading of Scripture and a misconception of moral law, as in a letter to the editor in this newspaper yesterday. But such appeals have been in vain. The common sense and the moral sense of the electorate brushed aside flimsy pretense. More than 450,000 voters of Massachusetts declared for enforcing the law as it stands. The defeat of two years ago was turned into a victory.

In Kentucky an able and popular Democratic United States Senator, A. O. Stanley, has been defeated by a comparatively unknown Republican. The State itself went for the Democratic presidential ticket by a swinging majority. It re-elected its Democratic representatives in Congress. But Senator Stanley had chosen to array himself uncompromisingly with the wets. He had defied the Anti-Saloon League, as the wet spokesman in New York recommended. And he has gone down in deserved defeat.

These are but a few of the incidents illustrative of the renewed determination of the people to keep the prohibition law in effect, and to retire the politicians who strive to undo it. The country may expect, under President Coolidge, an enforcement of the law such as has not hitherto been attempted.

The complex composition of the British Empire, even in Europe, is well illustrated by the privileges enjoyed by the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney in the English Channel. Though located close to the French coast of Normandy, being further away from the English shore than Cherbourg,

for instance, they are nevertheless a part of the domains of King George in his capacity as Duke of Normandy. In fact, they are the last remnant of the British possessions in France, and the title of "King of France," inscribed in the dedication of the King James version of the Bible, makes every Frenchman smile when he reads the address of the translators to their "most dread sovereign."

These islands have their own government, their own legislatures, their own coinage, and though their chief trade is with England and English is spoken in the cities, the country folk still use a Normandy dialect, and the courts of law are conducted in French according to the old common law of Normandy. Having no armies or navies to support, taxes are very light and are collected for municipal purposes only. There is no income tax whatever and relying on their ancient prerogatives the States, as the legislative assemblies are called, have declined to assume part of the British public debt.

When conscription was adopted in England it was also accepted in these islands, but the expense of equipment was borne by the British Government, which even now pays pensions to the war veterans or their dependents. "We are spoiled children of the Empire; we have no duties and only privileges," a Swedish correspondent, who visited the islands this fall, heard an aged landowner admit. About 100,000 English tourists visit the islands every summer and the export of green vegetables and fruit to the English cities adds to the prosperity.

The climate is so mild and land is cultivated so intensively, often under glass cover, that an acre suffices to support a family. The rent of land has also increased tremendously in the last few years. New potatoes are shipped to England as early as May. Every head of cattle is said to be registered, and the famous strains, named for the islands, are found in many countries.

But though the inhabitants insist on their local rights, they admit loyalty to the Duke of

Normandy, who is King of England, and the French nationalities do not nowadays raise the question of sovereignty. Geographically the islands are unquestionably a part of France.

The respect for local customs and local privileges, and the ability to govern without insisting on a barren uniformity, are perhaps reasons why the British are so little troubled by the minority problem in so many of their possessions. This is a problem that continues to be acute in many European countries and at its recent session the League Assembly failed to take it up. A Hungarian proposal to allow minorities to appear directly before the council was turned down, as was the Polish suggestion to extend the minority treaty to all states. Perhaps the British practice in the Channel Islands could be studied with profit by some of the newer states.

With the result of the national elections in the United States determined, and with the political policies of the country settled upon, as nearly as may be, for a period of somewhat more than four years, speculation as to the personnel of the President's Cabinet takes the place of guesses as to how and for whom the people would vote.

Precedent, which has been quite closely followed since the accession of President Coolidge to his high office, and which seemed to dictate the retention by him, in his determination to carry out the governmental and administrative policies of his predecessor, of President Harding's official advisers, just as clearly makes it incumbent upon him, at least after March 4, next, to surround himself with those known to be in absolute sympathy with his declared policies and ideals.

For those outside the official circle to attempt to single out those members of the present Cabinet who will be regarded as meeting such qualifications would be to indulge in unwarranted speculation. But speaking somewhat generally, it might be quite safely forecast that many important changes in personnel will be made, some of them perhaps even before March 4. Viewed impersonally and without partisan bias, it would seem that President Coolidge, in his choice of those who will sit at the council table with him and more or less sympathetically carry out his declared policies in government, will be somewhat freer than some of his predecessors to select, without reference to mere pre-election obligations, those known to be well qualified and in full accord with his views. The opportunity is one which a Chief Executive who possesses foresight and wise vision will naturally embrace.

President Coolidge, in those public addresses delivered by him since his nomination in June, has made it apparent that the business of government is concerned with greater things than the advancement of mere partisan ambition. This, otherwise expressed, might be taken to mean that under his regime there will, in the future, be less politics in business and more business in politics, or in the administration of political affairs.

Important problems await solution by the Chief Executive and those whom he will call to his aid. Congress, whatever its partisan complexion, has made it altogether too apparent that it cannot be depended upon at all times to act wisely or in accord with the views of the President. Thus the need is, if the faith of the people in the President has been wisely reposed, that those standing behind the President do, in fact, stand with him. Harmony is a prime essential in democratic government.

A Jewish commissioner who is surveying the conditions under which his co-religionists are living in the wide area between the Baltic and the Bosphorus informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor stationed south of the Danube that of all countries north of the Danube traversed and studied by him, in close connection with the Zionist organization, the Jews are most contented in Czechoslovakia. He said:

In Czechoslovakia there are no laws nor regulations that hamper either the Jews or any other minority. The rights of every minority as to language, worship, schools, and nationality are fully secured by law and in practice. There is no discontented minority in Czechoslovakia, certainly no discontented Jewish minority. If the Jews were nearly as well treated in countries south of Czechoslovakia, they would have little to complain of.

This status of the Jewish minority in Czechoslovakia reveals something of the meaning of that country to civilization in central Europe. If the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia is directing his energies toward a realization of the ideals of the limitation of armaments that is attracting the aspirations of the world, no less does Czechoslovakia in its internal administration tend toward peace.

Through a cataclysm unprecedented in the life of mankind, the race has had grim occasion to learn that the gravest menace to peace is injustice. And the gravest possibility for injustice occurs in the treatment—or rather mistreatment—of minorities. Czechoslovakia has her minorities, even the resentful Germans, well in hand. So well in hand does she have them that they are hardly aware that they are minorities. For in every possible way their susceptibilities are spared. They are made to feel, as the Boers are made to feel in the Union of South Africa, and the French Canadians in the Dominion, that they are citizens of a common country, enjoying equally its protection and its opportunities.

In the domestic sense, as well as internationally, Czechoslovakia is building a great nation wisely and generously. In freeing such minorities as, conspicuously, the Jews from reasons for complaint and resentment, the country presided over by the humanitarian sociologist, President Masaryk, is furnishing an example in nation-building to all its neighbors and some of its allies that ought to show them an intelligent, reasonable way out of some of their most embarrassing internal difficulties. A nation that tolerates injustice at home is sowing a harvest of dragon's teeth for future generations, perhaps

already on the threshold of disastrous events. The best guarantee of peace that Czechoslovakia or any nation has to offer is the just treatment of its minorities.

There is probably no subject about which more constructive thinking is needed at the present time than that of public education. The popular thought is still largely satisfied with an uncritical worship of the word itself. "Education," like "Mesopotamia," is a word which conjures up a vague

vision of goodness and happiness which too often stops all thinking about how the vision is to be actually realized. Here and there, however, especially in countries which have experienced the fruits of general popular education the longest, doubts of the all-sufficiency of education are expressed. These doubts, to be sure, are not concerned with the importance or wisdom of education as an idea, for education rightly conceived leads mankind out of its ignorance into the light of true knowledge. They are rather doubtful about the all-sufficiency of that teaching which modern education connotes.

The problem which has arisen about education is very similar to that which followed the invention of printing. There were many who believed and prophesied in the sixteenth century, when Caxton and others had invented the printing press, that the golden age had arrived. They themselves had drunk deep at the fountain of learning. They had read, in the laborious manuscripts of the time, the fine flower of the civilizations of Greece and Rome. They knew the best that Europe of the Renaissance had brought forth. The more spiritually minded of them had been redeemed and inspired by the Bible. So they believed and hoped that the printing press would make this wonderful mass of thought and culture available for all and that humanity would make progress with immense speed to happiness and perfection.

In a measure their vision has come true. The Bible and the great literature of the past, the understanding and learning of the ages, are available at a price and in a quantity which makes them all the possession of all humanity, practically for the asking. But what they did not foresee was that the printing press would also be used not only to pour forth the good, but to pour forth also a vast quantity of printed matter which was by no means good. And so we see that it has produced one of the most characteristic problems of modern civilization, which is how to prevent the thought of the mass of the people from being drowned in the modern flood—the flood of cheap newspapers, novels and literature.

The same problem is appearing in education. The instrument of the school, like that of the printing press, is sound enough. It has done and is doing an immense amount of good. But more and more people are coming to see that humanity will never solve the problems which beset it by means of the curricula which public education now offers it. For the road of true education is not academic attainments alone, but moral and spiritual culture, which public education in our time almost entirely ignores.

Take one single instance. The motive which impels the majority of people to education is the desire of the individual that he may get to the top of the tree in his chosen profession or work, that he may accumulate wealth, or that he may attain to positions of leadership and control of others. And the curriculum of most schools above the elementary is designed to facilitate these ends. The inevitable fruit of this motive is to be seen in the ruthless competition of modern life, in the passion for money and possessions, in the attempt of individuals or groups to develop more clever and more highly organized methods for dominating and controlling others for their own ends.

This process will inevitably continue until public education—and eventually the press also—is once more brought under the control of the central motive of Christianity itself, that a man's talents are to be used not for himself alone, but for the service of his neighbor no less than himself. There is hardly anything more important to the present age than that it should consider how to purify the ideals which lie behind its concept of education.

## Editorial Notes

Remarkable as was, doubtless, the concert provided for radio enthusiasts the other day by various creatures at the Zoological Gardens in London, the method of urging the performers to contribute their "solos"—that of putting back their meal hour—is neither a new nor a particularly desirable way to force animals to give, "amusement" to human beings. The hyena, one reads, and the sea-lions and certain other creatures gave vent to plentiful vociferations, but the walrus, Old Bill, declined to make sport for wireless listeners and calmly went to sleep. Despite his philosophical attitude, however, it is a safe guess to say that in his thought he reiterated, with slight adaptation, the famous lines of Lewis Carroll:

A loaf of bread, the Walrus said,  
Is what we chiefly need:  
Pepper and vinegar besides  
Are very good indeed—  
Now, if you're ready, Oysters, dear,  
We can begin to feed.

Advocates and opponents alike of President Coolidge agree that in him the United States has a man of firm convictions and unbending honor. That the prohibition situation in America is, therefore, in no danger can almost be taken for granted. It does no harm, however, to recall the statement made on this subject by Mr. Coolidge on Aug. 14, in his speech of acceptance. "Our country has adopted prohibition," he declared, "and provided by law for its enforcement. It is the duty of the citizen to observe that law and the duty of the Executive to enforce it." After such an unequivocal assertion, coming from such a man, there is every reason for rejoicing that the cause of prohibition in the United States is in more than usually safe hands.

## Impressions in the South Seas

By MARCO T. GREENE

Tahiti, Society Islands, Oct. 26.  
Tahiti is luxuriously tropical, alighting, physically enchanting. That is the stranger's first impression. It enters his consciousness with the revelation of a new world that opens before him as the steamer glides through the narrow opening in the barrier reef and into the lagoon. It is the first glimpse of the lush, green, mountain peaks, verdant-clad, even which the sun is just breaking through the rain clouds; of the mingled perfumes of pandanus and taro, and wild gardenias; of the pungent odor of the copra piled high along the wharf; and of the crowds of gayly-dressed Polynesians who greet the monthly steamer with songs and laughter and native words of welcome.

That is the first impression. And it is not unlike that gained by Gauguin and Melville and Stoddard; for the same beauty that they saw and loved is here today. The home of these great writers in the Pacific rear themselves in the same tangled and fantastic shapes. The same unbelievable colors impress their glory upon the latest beholder of a Tahitian sunrise as ineradicably as they impressed it upon Cook and Bougainville. And the Society Islanders, finest type of the Polynesian race, have the same kindly smile for every stranger as that which greeted the Englishmen of the Royal Astronomical Society's expedition 150 years ago.

All these things no fair-minded visitor to Tahiti will contest. But they are only the first impression. There are many opinions as to what comes next, when the visitor has gone ashore and remained for a few weeks. Some of these have gained a greater currency and been more generally accepted than others. They have, for one way and another they have done a great deal of injustice to a fine and kindly people. The tendency of every writer on Tahiti in recent years has been to go to one extreme or the other. And neither extreme at all resembles the truth. Turn, then, to a personal experience.

This month's steamer has debarked under the long, iron-roofed copra sheds at Papeete the usual highly varied assortment of visitors. It has included today an English nobleman of high rank, an artist from Honolulu and another from England, several writers from America, and from England, half a dozen acknowledged soldiers of fortune and adventurers, and a score more of men and women with vague and curious notions of what they expect to see and what they want to see, but the main reason for whose visit it is that they have "read so much about Tahiti!"

Several of us make our warm and leisurely ways to a recommended hotel where, on a broad veranda in a delightfully cool shade, we are furnished a most palatable breakfast, supplemented by huge dishes of banana, papaya, melons, mangoes, and other delicious golden oranges. Pleasantly contemplating a continuance of this sort of fare, we negotiate for entertainment, and find to our happiness that thirty francs a day covers all expenses. Is this, then, reality that we have come upon?

Paris, Nov. 6  
It is understood that Edouard Herriot is receiving the papal nuncio, Mgr. Ceretti, today, to close the incident arising out of Francois Albert's denunciation of the clericalism in a conciliatory manner. There was never any thing much in it, but undoubtedly the Roman Catholics, seeing it made diplomatic unpleasantness. The Government asserted that the speech of M. Albert could not be construed as an attack on a person who enjoys diplomatic immunity. The episode illustrates the quickness of the Clerical Party to make points.

To the Versailles Museum M. Clemenceau has presented the 'signed ring worn by him when he signed the Treaty of Versailles. The same ring was also worn by Jules Favre when he signed the armistice of January 28, 1871, which ended the Franco-Prussian War. The ring belonged to the Naundorffs, the family of pretenders to the French throne, who claimed that Charles Naundorff was the young Dauphin who escaped, it was asserted, from the Conciergerie after the Revolution. When the 1871 armistice was signed, it was discovered at the last moment that the Great Seal of State had been left behind in Paris. Bismarck protested at the time, and as he was satisfied with the private seal of the representative of the French Government, Jules Favre used the Naundorff seal, which afterward came into M. Clemenceau's possession. It is an exceedingly interesting historical relic.

Fêtes are being held in honor of Edouard Branly, who has made some most remarkable discoveries in wireless telegraphy. If he was not the pioneer, he was at any rate one of the pioneers in this field. The Radio Club, whose members are organizing the various celebrations, declare that they intend them as an expression of gratitude to the man who abolished distance and brought together the most widely separated points of the globe. Undoubtedly the coming of wireless telegraphy—and telephony—has opened up hitherto unsuspected vistas, and Branly deserves the honors which are now being showered upon him.

Although there are nominally forty "immortals"—as the members of the Académie Française are called—there are now no fewer than six fauleux to fill. The Académie members on ceremonial occasions wear green and red uniforms, cocked hats and swords. It is not, of course, exclusively composed of writers; it is open to men who have distinguished themselves in any sphere.

Already it is proposed that there should be a "rue Anatole France." "Place Maurice Barrès" exists. This habit of giving the names of the outstanding figures of France to the streets of the capital is alarming, but it is not without its inconveniences. The thoroughfares are being perpetually renamed; one discovers one's address changed without moving. Sometimes it is puzzling to find the house to which one wishes to go, because one has failed to notice that the name of some forgotten celebrity has been removed and that of some new celebrity substituted. After the war the names of living politicians were given to streets, but the authorities quickly repented, because they discovered that popularity is swiftly followed by unpopularity.

The Exhibition of Handicraft which has just been held in part of an attempt to revive the sense of artistic feeling in France. Indeed, it may be said that this sense, though it exists with difficulty in these days of mass production, has never wholly decayed in France. Always have there been those who endeavored to keep it alive. Before it was discovered that articles could be turned out wholesale by machinery, the workmen in all countries took a pride in their work and, in his own way, an artist. Probably it is a hopeless task to rekindle this pride all round, for modern industrial methods must inevitably be applied. No country can afford to ignore the development of machinery. Nevertheless, there are cultivated in the various regions of France little crafts in which the individual still counts. At the present exhibition there are admirable pieces of furniture and lacquerous work in metals; there are beautiful book bindings and there are specimens of the jeweler's art. There are lace and embroidery and other things which denote that machinery may perhaps not conquer the whole ground.

What is called "the tipping balance" must apparently continue. Although it was sought to do away with tipping by adding to the hotel bills 10 per cent for service—fees which the proprietor undertook to distribute—the experiment is on the whole a failure. The servants still expect to be specially remunerated by the visitors. Indeed, inquiry shows that there is a certain feeling that the servants get the 10 per cent which has been charged, and the visitor is therefore often obliged to pay twice over.

The latest proposal which the Prefect of Police has himself put forward for the improvement of the streets, which are congested to an extraordinary degree, is the construction of large, subterranean garages for motor-cars. At present the streets are blocked by cars which are allowed to wait before the doors of premises. If the Prefect has his way, this source of congestion at any

to live thus luxuriously for a dollar and a half a day? Such, it seems, is the case; and this, too, in the very best hotel in Papeete.

"It is like Hawaii in the old days," declares my friend the artist from Honolulu. "All but that," he supplements, as we narrowly avoid an automobile which dashes gleefully out of a side street, bearing back from the steamer landing a singing group of Polynesians. It is followed by several more, the last towing two bright new ones of a popular make which our ship has just put ashore. "They come on every steamer," mutters one of our island friends disgustedly. "And, together with cheap liquor, they constitute our heaviest burden."

And that is confirmed in a very few days in Papeete. The ridiculously low price of every alcoholic beverage is the great curse of the Society Islands. Champagne, direct from France costs but a dollar and a half a quart, with everything else in proportion. It is this that brings here the undesirable element of Americans, not the beach-comber type, which is very little in evidence today, but the idle, indolent sort, with enough means to luxuriate indefinitely, and with a determination to make the most of the "personal liberty" denied them at home.

All day and much of the night these people sit around the tables of various drinking "clubs" and the lower order of hotels; and their presence is resented and deplored by the clean, industrious, straightforward natives. How the automobile has aided and abetted this sort of thing and its attendant evils need only be left to the imagination.

But outside of this there is no evidence whatever, even in Papeete, the seaport of a French tropical community, of the life portrayed so vividly in a score of best-selling novels of recent years. Indeed, no grosser injustice has ever been done any people than is included in these offensive descriptions. The moral tone of Papeete, considered in respect of the difference in size, is far higher than that of Honolulu, and not different from that of any American city.

The day following my arrival in Papeete was Sunday, and I sought one of the two churches. The large attendance, the devoutness and the manifest interest reflected the earnest and effective efforts of the early missionaries. The congregation was made up in greater part of the young people, most of them keenly uncomfortable in their single weekly ordeal of footwear. The people consisted largely of singing without accompaniment, one person after another in different parts of the church commencing a chant and others following. This is a century-old Polynesian form, known as the "himene," highly colorful and intensely earnest.

But the best of Tahiti, we are told, is out in the "country" where the native life is not greatly changed; and where numerous "chiefs," or local magistrates, will be glad to welcome us as "paying guests" at about fifty cents a day! That appeals to us as quite the ultimate in South Sea travel, and we are preparing to present ourselves at the hospitable home of a Tahitian chief.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

rate will be removed. Here, and there will be steeply inclined roads leading to spacious underground parks for motorcars. Unfortunately, projects of this kind are talked about for a long time before they are put into practice, but sooner or later it would appear that the city would not only have underground garages, but also underground roads. The proposal for a boulevard under the main boulevard has not been abandoned. This subterranean boulevard is, according to its protagonists, to differ from the overhead boulevard in an important respect—it is to be in constant motion, and will carry passengers rapidly to whatever point they desire to go. There was such a moving pavement at the last big Paris Exhibition, and although it was on a small scale, it was shown to be practicable.

It has frequently been observed that the French do not appear to be so excited about their animals as the Americans and the British. There has been no adequately developed organization to prevent the ill-treatment and the overworking of horses in the streets. In future, however, 800 special policemen are enrolled to interfere if they see instances of cruelty to horses. Carters who are deliberately cruel will be arrested, and if, in the opinion of the officers, a load is too heavy, they may order the horse to be unharnessed. These officers are to wear distinctive brassards, and will be given rewards for the tactful and efficient fulfillment of their duties.

One of the most interesting theatrical experiments that has been made for some time is that of M. Le Bargy of the Comédie Française, who is opening a school in which he will teach not novices, but artists who have already had experience of the stage. No fees. It is under the name of the "Ecole de l'Artiste" that he will devote a certain amount of time to aiding their younger colleagues will be M. Lucien Guitry—whom Sarah Bernhardt described as the best French actor—Madame Simonne, who is probably the leading French actress, M. Victor Boucher, the best of the comedians. Nobody need be ashamed of taking lessons from them and from the rest of the senior actors who have come forward. Among those who have inscribed themselves are a number of men and women who are already known to the public, but who feel that they can profit by the counsels of their elders. Only those who sincerely desire to make progress and who are particularly promising will be admitted.

A meeting of delegates from most of the railway companies in Europe has been held in Paris. Traveling is certainly much easier nowadays than it used to be, but the object of this conference was to provide even greater facilities and greater comfort on the railways in Europe. There were represented at the congress French, British, German, Italian, and even Russian railway systems. The delegates exchanged notes and elaborated various plans. It is particularly to be noted that Europe is becoming more and more a single unit, and that in every domain there is a tendency toward international co-operation.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### A Definition of the "Honor System"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
So much has been said and written about the "honor system" in prisons and so much has been included in the term, that it seems desirable to have it clearly defined. Evidently it is not an industrial system, as many seem to believe, resting for its validity on the output of the shops, or the number of miles of road built by convicts. It does not appear to be a method of prison administration.

A tentative definition might be ventured in these words: "An honor system in a prison is a device for getting men to reform by freeing them from the ordinary rules of prison government." It is this not a correct definition, some may correct it. When a definition is agreed upon, the way will be open for an intelligent discussion of the merits and defects of the honor system. It does not seem just or fair to condemn, as opposed to prison reform, all those who do not see any hope of promoting the reformation of convicts in a vague, untied and apparently dangerous experiment. It cannot be expected that a theory will be generally accepted until it has been established by convincing evidence.

The notion that trusting men will make them trustworthy is not self-evident. The opposite procedure is the usual one. Men and women in society are trusted when they have made it clear that they are trustworthy, and then only to a limited extent. Laws continue in force for them as for others. Is there any good reason for reverting the process in prisons?

The stories that are given out regarding the beneficial effects of self-government and the honor system in prisons sound like myths, fairy tales or dream stuff to the ordinary observer, and need corroboration in detail. Albany, N. Y. A. C. H.